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THE
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BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CAPITAL STORY.

THE STOLEN NOTE.

BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

Except he indulged too freely in the use of the intoxicating cup, John Wallace was an honest, high minded and exemplary man. His one great fault hung like a dark shadow over his many virtues. He meant well, and when he was sober, he did well.

He was a hatter by trade, and by his industry and thrift had acquired money enough to buy the house in which he lived. He had purchased it several years before for three thousand dollars, paying one thousand down and securing the balance by a mortgage to the seller.

The mortgage note was almost due at the time when the circumstances made me acquainted with the affairs of the family. But Wallace was ready for the day: he had saved the money, there seemed no possibility for an accident.

I was well acquainted with Wallace, having done some little collection and drawn up some legal documents for him.

One day his daughter Annie came to my office in great distress, declaring that her father was ruined, and that they would be turned out of the house in which they lived.

"Perhaps not, Miss Wallace," I said, trying to console her, and give the affair, whatever it was, a brighter aspect. "What has happened?"

"My father," she replied, "had the money all ready to pay the mortgage on the house in which we live—but it is all gone now."

"Has he lost it?"

"I don't know; I suppose so. Last week he drew out the two thousand dollars from the bank, and lent it to Mr. Bryce for ten days."

"Who is Mr. Bryce?"

"He is a broker. My father got acquainted with him through George Chandler, who boards with us, and who is Mr. Bryce's clerk."

"Does Mr. Bryce refuse to pay it?"

"He says he has paid it."

"Well what is the trouble then?"

"Father says he has not paid it."

"Indeed! but the note will be evidence that he has not paid it. Of course you have the note?"

"No, Mr. Bryce has it."

"Then of course he has paid it."

"I suppose he has, or he could not have had the note."

"What does your father say?"

"He is positive he never received the money."

"The mortgage must be paid to-morrow."

"Very singular. Was your father"——

I hesitated to use that unpleasant word which must have grated harshly on the ear of the devoted girl.

"Mr. Bryce says he was not just right when he paid him, though not very bad."

"I will see your father."

"He is coming here in a few minutes; I thought I would see you and tell you the facts before he came."

"I do not see how Bryce could have obtained the note, unless he paid the money.—Where did your father keep it?"

"He gave it to me, and I put it in the secretary in the front room."

"Who were in the room when you put it in the secretary."

"Mr. Bryce, George Chandler, my father and myself."

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of Wallace: He looked pale and haggard, as much from the effects of anxiety as from the debauch from which he was just recovering.

"She has told you about it, I suppose?"—said he in a very sad tone.

"She has."

I pitied him, poor fellow, for the two thousand dollars was a large sum for him to accumulate in his little business. The loss of it would make the future look like a desert to him. It would be a misfortune which one must undergo in order to appreciate it.

"What do you think about it?" asked he very gloomily. "I know he never paid me. I was not much in liquor at that time.—I remembered very well of going home as regularly as ever I did in my life. I could tell how I passed every moment of the time."

"What passed between you on that day?"

"Well, I merely stepped into his office—it was only day before yesterday—to tell him not to forget to have my money ready for me to-morrow. He took me into his back office, and as I sat there, he said he would have the money ready the next day. He then left me and went into the front office, where I heard him send George out to the bank to draw a check for two thousand dollars; so I supposed he was going to pay me then."

"What does the clerk say about it?"

"He says Bryce remarked, when he sent him, that he was just going to pay me with the money."

"Just so."

"And when George came in, he went to the front office again, and took the money.—Then he came to me again, but did not offer to pay me."

"Had you the note with you?"

"No; now I remember, he said he supposed I had not the note with me, or he would pay it. He told me to come in next day and he would have it ready—that was yesterday. When I come to look for the note, it could not be found. Annie and I have hunted the house all over, but could find nothing of it."

"You told Bryce so?"

"I did; he laughed, and showed me the note with his signature crossed over with ink, and a hole punched in it."

"It is plain, Mr. Wallace, that he paid you the money as he alleges, or he has obtained fraudulent possession of the note, and intends to cheat you out of the amount."

"He never paid me," replied he firmly.

"Then he has fraudulently obtained the note. What sort of a person is the Chandler who boards with you?"

"A fine young man. Bless you! he wouldn't do any thing of that kind."

"I am sure we wouldn't!" repeated Annie earnestly.

"How else could Bryce obtain the note, but through him. What time does he come in of nights?"

"Always at tea time. He never goes out in the evening," answered Wallace.

"But, father, he did not come home until ten o'clock the night before you went to Bryce's. He had to stay at home to post the books, or something of that kind."

"How did he get in?"

"He has a night key."

"I must see Chandler," I said.

"No harm in seeing him," added Mr. Wallace; "I will go for him."

In a few minutes he returned with the young man. Chandler, in the conversation I had with him, manifested a very lively interest in the solution of the mystery, and proffered himself ready to do anything to forward my views.

"What time did you return to the house on Tuesday night?" I asked with the intention of sounding him a little.

"About twelve."

"Twelve?" said Annie. "It was not more than ten, I heard you."

"The clock struck twelve as I turned the corner of the street," replied Chandler positively.

"I certainly heard some one in the front room at ten," added Annie, looking with astonishment at the group around her.

"We are getting at something," I remarked. "How did you get in, Mr. Chandler."

The young man smiled as he glanced at Annie.

"On arriving at the door," the replied, "I found I had lost my night key. At that moment a watchman happened along. I told him my situation. He knew me, and taking a ladder from an unfinished house opposite, placed it against one of the second story windows, and I entered in that way."

"Good! now what was it that was heard in the parlor at ten, unless it was Bryce or one of his accomplices. He must have taken the key from your pocket, Mr. Chandler, and stolen the note from the secretary. At any rate I will charge him with the crime—let what may happen. Perhaps he will confess when he finds himself hard pushed."

Acting upon this thought, I wrote a lawyer's letter—"demanding against you," &c.—which was immediately sent to Bryce. Cautioning the parties not to speak of the affair, I dismissed them.

"Well, sir, what have you against me?" he asked rather stiffly.

"A claim on the part of John Wallace for two thousand dollars," I replied, poking over my papers, and appearing indifferent.

"Paid it," said he, short as pie-crust.

"Have you," and I looked him in the eye sharply.

The rascal quailed. I saw that he was a villain.

"I have."

"Nevertheless, if, within one hour you do not pay me the two thousand dollars and one hundred dollars for the trouble and anxiety you have caused my client, at the end of the next hour, you shall be lodged in jail, to answer to a criminal charge!"

"What do you mean, sir?"

"I mean what I say. Pay or take the consequences."

It was a bold charge, and if he had looked like an honest man I should not have dared to make it.

"I have paid the note, I tell you," said he "I have it in my possession."

"Where did you get it?"

"Why of course when I paid it——"

"When you feloniously entered the house of John Wallace, on the night of Tuesday February 20, at ten of the clock, and took the said note from the secretary."

"You have no proof," stammered he, grasping a chair for support.

"That is my look out. I have no time to waste, will you pay or go to jail?"

He saw that the evidence I had was too strong for his denial, and he immediately drew his check on the spot for twenty-one hundred dollars. After begging me not to mention the affair, he sneaked off.

I cashed the check and hastened to Wallace's house. The reader may judge with what satisfaction he received it, how rejoiced was Annie and her lover. Wallace insisted that I should take the hundred dollars for my services; but I was magnanimous enough to take only twenty. Wallace kept his promise, and ever after was a temperate man. He died a few years ago, leaving a handsome property to Chandler and his wife, the marriage between him and Annie having taken place shortly after the above circumstances occurred.

Growth of the United States.

During the past year the prosperity of the United States has received an unexampled development. The various sources of true national wealth, the cultivation of new lands, the increase of the crops, the extension of manufactures, the working of mines, the import and export trade, foreign and home commerce, the construction and working of railroads, the growth and embelishment of cities, have all wonderfully increased, and by adding largely to the capital of the country, have given such impulse and activity to business of all kinds, that it has far surpassed the best results of any preceding year. This growth of prosperity is but partially shown by the published statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as the fiscal year of the Government closes with the 30th of June, and while the results of those statements embrace and are largely affected by the business of the latter half of 1855, they do not include that of the latter half of 1856. An approximate idea of the business of the year can be formed by examining tables of the commerce and finances of New York in 1856. The transactions of the New York clearing-house for 1856 show an increase of $1,700,000,000, or thirty per cent. on those of 1855, making the total for the year amount to the enormous sum of $7,300,000,000. The transactions of the London clearing house in 1839 amounted to $4,722,000,000. They amount now, probably, to triple that sum. If so, the business of New York is equal to half that of London. In the imports and exports of New York, there has been an increase of thirty three per cent. on those of 1855. The increase in railroad traffic has been from twenty to thirty per cent.

The increase in the cultivation of new lands, one of the chief elements of our prosperity, is shown by the large sales of those lands, and by the grants of the public domain, amounting to seventeen million six hundred thousand acres, nearly four times the extent of Massachusetts, or more than Belgium and Holland united. Besides these large appropriations, Congress has granted during the year to railroads or to States that will sooner or later partially make a similar disposition of them, about twenty-one million seven hundred thousand acres; making a total of sales and grants in a single year of thirty nine million three hundred thousand acres, equal in extent to Virginia, or almost a third of France.—Notwithstanding the great increase for so many year in the Federal domain, the public lands yet remaining unsold in the Territories are equal in extent to the present thirty one States, or more than all Europe, except Russia. Farming and industrial production has kept pace with other departments. Its approximate value as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury from the returns of the census of 1840 and that of 1850 was, during the year 1856, about $2,600,000,000, or triple that of 1830.

The Secretary estimates the value of the entire property of the United States, taxed and not taxed, at $11,317,000,000, exclusive of the public domain. He estimates the population at 26,964,312.

At the close of 1855, there was 21,069 miles of railroad. There are now more than 24,000 miles. The telegragh, which does so much to diminish the loss of interest on capital, and to quicken business by annihilating, as it were, the "magnificent distances" of our territory, now extends in almost every direction throughout the States. It is estimated that the aggregate length of our electric telegraph is from forty to fifty thousand miles.

Our merchant marine has made great progress during the year. There have been constructed two hundred and twenty one steamers, and seventeen hundred and three sail vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 469,394 tons. Notwithstanding this large addition, the official lists show a decrease in the tonnage of the merchant marine on that of 1855, caused by a more careful examination of the old lists, the effect of which has been to drop from the account a large number of vessels sold abroad, lost, or long since condemned.

During the year, the Federal Government has reduced its debt twenty five per cent. It now amounts to $30,000,000, with a residue in the treasury of $22,000,000, after the payment of all demands. The President states that this debt can be entirely extinguished for the second time (it having been entirely liquidated in 1835–36) by the beginning of 1858, and he recommends that Congress take measures to prevent the injurious effect that would necessarily be produced by too great an accumulation of specie in the Treasury.—The statements of the financial affairs of the various States show every where a high degree of prosperity. The different cities, counties and railroads, throughout the Union, are in a like flourishing condition. The banks, except a few in the eastern States, are also generally prosperous, in consequence of the prudent restrictions put upon their transactions by the several Legislatures, and by their own private directors. The clearing houses of New York and Boston, the former established in 1853, the latter in 1855, have a wide influence. They may be considered as the indespensable complement of the free banking system. To the salutary influence exercised by these institutions, may be added that of the guarantee, first demanded of the banks by a law of the New York Legislature, and since exacted by the Legislatures of other States, of a deposit with the State to secure the redemption of bank notes. This latter regulation must prevent the risks of paper money, and the possibility of such excessive issues as preceded the crisis of 1837. The increasing proportion of gold as a circulating medium, since the acquisition of California, the system of specie payments adopted by the Government since 1840, and the safe rule for some time pursued by it of making no loans whatever for any purpose, to associations, cities, counties or States, are additional securities for the permanence of our moneyed and commercial prosperity.

It is thought by many that the development of the resources of the United States depends chiefly on foreign capital. The fallacy of this idea is shown by our progress since the investment of foreign capital among us was checked, three years ago, by the prospect and subsequent actual existence of the Eastern war. In that time, our foreign commerce has grown from $499,000,000 to $642,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent.; there has been a reduction in the national debt of $41,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than the present debt; from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, at premiums of ten and fifteen per cent., have been paid on European claims, and $10,000,000 for the purchase of the Mesilla valley, which equals in extent the kingdom of Belgium; our trade with Canada, under the new treaty, has increased from $20,000,000 in 1853, to $50,000,000 in 1856; our railroads, which in 1853 were hardly 16,000 miles long, are now, as already stated, over 24,000 in length, and the mines of California have supplied us with about $170,000,000 in gold, which has paid for our foreign imports, and furnished a residue sufficient for our domestic wants. This residue is obtained by deducting from $170,000,000 the amount of gold received, $129,000,000, the amount specie exported, giving in three years an addition of $41,000,000 to the circulating medium of the country.

Meanwhile, our tonnage has increased 1,200,000 tons, or twenty five per cent.; the cultivation of new lands, judging by the sales of public lands, covers an extent of 27,000,000 acres, equal to the State of Ohio, or the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, while the total amount of land sold and granted for various objects has amounted to 81,800,000 acres, almost equal to New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, or to the British Islands and Belgium. While the country has thus improved, villages have been transformed into cities, and cities have grown by the construction of buildings unequalled by any built in former years. In four years, the number of post offices has increased twenty five per cent., or from 20,901 in 1852, to 25,565 in 1856, showing the creation of 4,664 new centres of population in that short period.

Thus, year by year, are the United States advancing in material prosperity, and, as a natural result of the development of their boundless resources, becoming, in a measure, independent of the aid of foreign capital, to which nothing but the desire to develop with still more startling rapidity their great natural advantages need now induce them to resort. A vast, bewildering estate of national wealth and glory is before them, which the great future offers to their eager hands. May they not madly forfeit the noble prize due to national virtue! Disunion and anarchy would snatch it from them; the preservation of peace, union and republican liberty would insure to them its possession to eternity.—*Washington Globe.*

CHEROKEE WHISKEY FROZE UP.—We make the following extract from a letter received this morning, from an esteemed friend at Marietta. It speaks for itself, and not very favorable of Cherokee whisky:

"You see we are in the midst of the coldest weather on this side of Lapland, which I will proceed to prove. A day two since a biped, of the genus homo, from Cherokee, started to Atlanta with a load of corn juice, commonly called whisky, for sale. A little below Marietta, night overtook him, and he pitched his tent, to await the arrival of a new day.

What was his surprise in the morning to find the hoops all burted from his barrels, and instead of his beloved beverage, as many icy pillars stood before him, as he had barrels, reminding him of a certain lady of olden time who we are informed was transformed into a pillar of salt.

The last heard of him, he was returning back home with his icy load, saying he had one consolation left him, it would make first rate ice punch next summer. So it will.—Now say it ain't cold in these diggins!"

Augusta Dispatch.

Startling Disclosures.

We learn with regret that a most embarrassing disclosure was made at the meeting of the Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company, on the 15th instant, that threatens to embarrass and interrupt the progress of the road.

At the meeting it was divulged, for the first time, that nearly $600,000 of the bonds of the company had been misapplied by the company's agent in London. The bonds were issued three years ago, and carried by the then President of the company to London for negotiation. Not succeeding to his wishes at that time, they were left in the hands of an agent, the brother of the chief engineer of the road, to be negotiated, under the direction and on such terms as should first be approved by the company, for iron for the road. It appears this agent, in gross violation of his trust, used a part of the bonds in the purchase of a steamship or some other vessel, for the avowed purpose of freighting the iron that should be bought for the company. This vessel he chartered to go to the Crimea, and she was lost on the voyage, and as it would appear, without insurance. When called to an account he alleged the vessel was the company's and the loss theirs.

What amount of the bonds were used in this transaction is not known, or what has become of the balance of them has not yet been discovered, as no satisfactory account can be obtained from him of their disposition. The correspondence with him has been very unsatisfactory. These facts had not been made public before, from a hope that by negotiation the bonds might be recovered, and from a conviction that a disclosure would rather defeat than aid in their recovery.

Louisville Journal.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS

PASSED BY THE

General Assembly of North Carolina,

AT ITS

Session of 1856-'7.

PUBLIC LAWS.

REVENUE.

1. An Act to amend the 99th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled revenue. [We give only the alterations made in the Revenue Act of 1854–'5—the parts not altered being still in force. On every $100 worth of land, including improvements thereon and entries of land, a tax of 15 cents. On all taxable polls, 50 cents. Discontinues the tax heretofore levied for the Insane Asylum. On turnpike toll gates, $15; on other gates permitted to be erected across roads, $5; on public ferries a tax equal to seven times the largest toll demanded; on toll bridges, $15. On studs and jacks $6, unless the price for a season be more than that sum, and then the tax to be the highest season price. Owners of such animals, living out of the State, and standing them in it, to pay the tax forthwith to the sheriff. On every dollar of nett interest, over $6, a tax of four cents. Upon every dollar, more than $6 of nett dividend or profit, upon money invested in steam vessels of twenty tons burden and upward, or in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, and including bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State, a tax of four cents. On every $100 employed in negro trading, 33 1-3 cents—in any other species of trade, whether carried on with cash or upon credit, 20 cents. Upon each sulky, gig, buggy, barouche, carriage and other pleasure vehicle, of the value of $50 and upwards, one per cent. on the value thereof.—Upon gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry, except that worn by females, of as great value as $25, a tax of 1 1-4 per cent. on the value thereof. On each gold watch in use, $1,25; on each silver or other watch, 30 cents; on each harp, $2,50; on each pianoforte, $1,50; on each pistol and bowie knife, $1,25; on dirks and sword canes, 65 cents.—On licensed retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, &c., $30. On gold headed walking canes, 25 cents. On all keepers of houses of public entertainment, whether in town or country, whose receipts amount to $3000 or more a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. On every public billiard table $125, unless there be more than one kept in the same room, and in that case a tax of $65 on each additional one. On private billiard tables, $25 each. On each bowling alley, $50; and on each additional one kept by the same person, $15. On each livery stable, $25. On each pack of playing cards sold, 35 cents, to be paid by the seller. On all peddlers of patent soaps, patent medicines, razors, razor strops, toothache remedies, &c., a tax of $10 for each county in which they peddle. On persons putting up lightning rods, $30 for each county. On daguerreotypists, ambrotypists and photographists, $10 for each county in which they take likenesses. On each mortgage deed, marriage contract and deed in trust, $1. On marriage licenses, $1 each. Taxes imposed on retailers, ordinaries and inns, and tavern keepers, peddlers, billiard tables, bowling alleys, and livery stables to be paid in advance to the sheriff. On every merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, one-third of one per cent. on all goods, wares, &c., except ready made clothing; and on the amount of purchases of ready-made clothing, whether for males or females, one per cent. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist or other dealer, consignee or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. on the capital employed.—Agents selling patent medicines, to pay 33 1-3 per cent. on the value. On commission merchants, two per cent. on their commissions. Auctioneers to pay five per cent. on the value of goods sold by him when such goods are brought into the State by non-residents. Merchants to pay their tax to the sheriffs on the first of April. On peddlers of riding vehicles manufactured out of the State, $40 for each county; on all horses and mules brought into the State for sale $12 50 for each county. Both these items to be paid in advance to the sheriff. Every person whether by agency or otherwise, engaged in buying and selling riding vehicles not of the manufacture of this State, to pay a tax of one per cent. on the sum of their purchases. On amount of purchases of parts of such vehicles brought from abroad, one half of one per cent. All manufacturers, of whatsoever calling, to pay a tax of one half of one per cent. upon all sums of their purchases made out of the State. On dentists, physicians, lawyers, State and county officers, persons in the employ of corporate and private companies, and all persons, ministers of the Gospel excepted, whose practice, salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual gross income of $500, a tax of $5; and for all sums so received over $500, a tax of one per cent. On each attorney's license granted, $15. On all insurance companies in the State, $100, for and on all agencies of such companies, incorporated out of the State, $100 for each county in which an agency may be established.—On all agencies of banks incorporated out of the State, a tax of $500. On express companies, $10 for every county in which they may deliver packages. On circuses and menageries, $75 for each county in which they exhibit. On stage and theatrical companies, rope dancers, sleight of hand performers, tumblers, &c., $40 for each county. On exhibitors of natural curiosities, not already mentioned, $20 for each county. On singers dancers, lecturers, &c., for reward, $10 for each county. The comptroller to have printed forms of tax lists sent to each county court clerk. Clerks to return an abstract to the comptroller on or before the 1st day of June. Sheriffs and other receivers of public money to settle with the comptroller between the last day of June and the first day of October. The sheriff to return, upon oath, to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, at the term next preceding the time at which he may settle with the comptroller a list of moneys which he may have received from the clerks of court, or as double taxes, from taxes imposed on unlisted property, or on merchants, merchant tailors, jewelers, licensed retailers by small measure, houses of public entertainment, ordinary or inn keepers, billiard tables, bowling alleys, stage players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, wire dancers, circus riders, equestrian performers, exhibitors of natural or artificial curiosities, apothecaries, druggists, non-resident owners of studhorses and jackasses, horses and mules brought into the State for sale, sellers of carriages, buggies and other riding vehicles, manufacturers of riding vehicles on the sums of the purchases bought out of the State of any pieces or parts of such riding vehicles, and on all other manufacturers, upon the sums or amount of their purchases made out of the State, peddlers, brokers, insurance companies, agencies of banks incorporated out of the State, exhibitors of menageries, singers, dancers, ethiopean serenaders, performers for reward on musical instruments, and other exhibitors for public amusement for reward, dealers in spirituous liquors, livery stables, county registers, auctioneers, commission merchants, and on any and all other subjects for which he ought to account.

2. An Act to extend the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly at its session of 1854–'5, entitled "An Act to extend the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered." [Extends the provisions of said act to January 1, 1859.]

3. An Act to authorize the inspectors of naval stores in the town of Wilmington, to gauge the article of spirits of turpentine.—[Allows inspectors five cents for each and every cask or barrel gauged. No other person to gauge under a penalty of $100.]

4. An Act for the benefit of the Insane Asylum. [Appropriates $35,000 for erecting enclosures, supplying water, &c.]

5. An Act concerning the coupon bonds of the State. [Authorizes the public treasurer to issue coupon bonds of the denomination of $500.]

6. An Act to provide for the better securing costs in actions of ejectment. [Defendant to give bond for payment of costs, in case of failure to successfully defend the action.]

7. An Act to declare the meaning of that portion of the Revised Code which relates to fire hunting by night. [True intent and meaning of the act is to prevent fire hunting for deer with a gun or guns in the night time.]

8. An Act to secure the holders of the coupon bonds of this State against loss by accident, &c. [The public treasurer to register such bonds, with amount, number, date, &c., in a book to be kept by him, and such registry to be evidence when the bonds are lost or destroyed. Such registered bond to be transferable only at the office of the public treasurer.

9. A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment to the Constitution. [People to vote for or against Free Suffrage on the first Thursday in August, 1857.]

10. An Act concerning registration of sheriff's bonds, &c. [Sheriff's and Constable's bonds to be registered in the register's office, and certified copies from the register's book to be read in evidence when the original bond is lost or destroyed.]

11. An Act to amend the 8th section of the 45th chapter of the Revised Code.—[Strikes out the word "seizure" in the 6th line and inserts "sale."]

12. An Act to repeal in part the 17th section of the 85th chapter of the Revised Code. [When a master of a vessel, on the Cape Fear river, refuses a pilot, such pilot shall be entitled to the full pilotage as though he had performed the service. Repeals the law to the contrary.]

13. An Act to amend an act, entitled "An Act supplemental to an act, entitled an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Polk," passed at the session of 1854–'55.—[Courts to be held and records kept at the town of Columbus, in said county.]

14. An Act to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina. [The Free Suffrage act.]

15. An Act concerning gaming. [Playing at a Faro bank or table a misdemeanor—fine not to be less than $25.

16. An Act to extend the time for registration of grants, deeds and other conveyances. [Allows a further time of two years from the passage of this act. Does not apply to mortgages and conveyances in trust, nor to marriage settlements.

17. An Act to amend section 6th and repeal section 7th of chapter 36th of the Revised Code, entitled Currency. [Repeals the clause making it penal to pass or receive one and two dollar bills.]

18. An Act to amend section 7th, chapter 17th of Revised Code, concerning cattle and other stock. [Makes the killing of cattle, &c., on railroads *prima facie* evidence of negligence. The benefit of the act not to apply unless suit is brought within six months.]

19. An Act concerning the Clerks of the Supreme Court. [Declares that 25th section, 102d chapter of Revised Code is applicable to each of the clerks of said Court.]

20. An Act concerning the Common Schools of North Carolina. [Chairmen to be elected on the 3rd Monday in April—their official bonds to be good and valid against them and their securities until renewed, or until final settlement—sheriffs to pay over taxes collected for school purposes to chairmen on the first Monday in October in each year. General superintendent to furnish printed blank notices of the election of committees, &c.—sheriffs to post such notices.—Board of superintendents to allow reasonable compensation to examining committees.—General superintendent to collect and cons.l-

idate the common school laws, &c., &c.—Governor to have printed 1,000 copies of the general superintendent's annual report.]

21. An Act to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the literary fund. [Provides for the distribution of said fund to the counties recently erected, or which may hereafter be erected.]

22. An Act assenting to the purchase, by the United States, of a certain parcel of land on the Cape Fear river, as a site for a marine hospital and pest house.

23. An Act to create a sinking fund.—[Hons. Thos. Ruffin, W. N. Edwards and D. L. Swain, commissioners of said fund. All revenues derived from the State's stock in railroads, plankroads, &c. to constitute the sinking fund.]

24. An Act to prevent the felling of timber in Eno river in the county of Orange, and Fisher's river in the county of Surry, Jenning's creek in the county of Davidson, and McAlpin's creek and Big Sugar creek and its four principal tributaries of the same name in the county of Mecklenburg.

25. An Act concerning trials before justices of the peace. [Extends the provisions of the act concerning the places of trial to Brunswick county.]

26. An Act to authorize the examination of the wife in certain cases. [Makes the wife competent to give evidence against the husband in prosecutions for assault and battery by him on the person of the wife.]

27. An Act to establish standard weights of grains, &c. [Makes the following weights constitute a bushel, viz: Wheat 60 pounds; rice, 44; rye, 56; indian corn, 54; buckwheat, 50; barley, 48; oats, 30; flaxseed, 56; cloverseed, 64; peas, 60; corn meal, 46. Does not prohibit the buying and selling by measure.—Penalty of $20 for taking more weight, per bushel, than above fixed.]

28. An Act to amend the 60th and 73d sections of the 99th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Revenue. [Real estate to be listed in the county in which it is situated. If lying partly in one county and partly in another, it is to be listed in the county in which the owner resides, if he resides in either. If he resides in neither county, the land is to be listed in the county in which the greater portion lies.]

29. An Act to provide for the maintainance of the Insane Asylum.

30. An act concerning the institution of the deaf and dumb and the blind.

31. An act to alter the time of holding the superior courts in Davie and Alexander.

32. An act to repeal the 12th section of chapter 44 of the revised code, relating to evidence.

33. An act further prescribing the duties of the public treasurer.

34. An act to correct a mistake in the law of 1854–'5, chap. 131, sec. 4.

PRIVATE LAWS.

1. An Act to give additional authority to the commissioners of the town of Tarboro.—[Authorizes them to sell burial lots in the Tarboro' cemetery; also to sell a portion of the town commons, and to extend the corporate limits.]

2. An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Davidson College," passed in the year 1838. [The amount of real and personal estate belonging to said corporation not to exceed $500,000. Vests all title or interest of the State and the University in the estate or effects of the late Maxwell Chambers in the above corporation.]

3. An Act to authorize the securities of John P. Bridges, deceased, late sheriff of Hertford county, to collect arrears of taxes due for the years 1853 and 1854.

4. An Act to incorporate the North Carolina and New York Steamship Company.

5. An Act to repeal the 11th section of the act passed in 1854–'55, entitled "An Act to empower the commissioners of the town of Wilmington to establish streets in said town, and for other purposes."

6. An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheoih Turnpike Company," passed at the session of 1854–'55.

7. An Act to amend and consolidate the acts incorporating the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company in the county of Haywood.

8. An Act to incorporate the town of Rockingham, in the county of Richmond.

9. An Act to incorporate the town of Yadkinville, in Yadkin county.

10. An Act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, and for other purposes.

11. An Act to amend the charter of the Western Plankroad Company, passed at the session of 1850–'51.

12. An Act to incorporate the town of Troy, in Montgomery county.

13. An Act to incorporate the town of Thomasville, in Davidson county.

14. An Act to authorize Plankroad and Turnpike Companies to use stone and gravel in the construction and repair of their roads.

15. An act to protect the citizens of the town of Wilson.

16. An act to incorporate the Macon County Turnpike Company.

17. An act to authorize and empower the sureties of James A. Brown, late sheriff of Pitt county, to collect arrears of taxes due for the years 1852 and 1853.

18. An act to incorporate the town of Salem, in Forsythe county.

19. An act to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington Savings Bank, passed Feb. 24, 1855.

20. An act to revive and amend an act incorporating the Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company.

21. An act to change the name of "New Institute," in Iredell county, to "Olin."

22. An Act to change the time of holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Chowan county. [Changes the time to the 4th Monday in March and September, and 3d Monday in June and December.]

23. An act to incorporate the town of Waynesville, in Haywood county.

24. An act to alter an Act to incorporate the trustees of the New Institute, in Iredell county. [Changes the name to Olin High School. Increases the number of trustees to fifteen; and grants the privilege of erecting the school into a college when $40,000 shall have been subscribed as a permanent fund for the endowment of the institution.]

25. An act to authorize Samuel S. Biddle to build a bridge across Neuse river, in Craven county.

26. An act concerning the militia in Union county.

27. An act to increase the pay of witnesses in Duplin, Rowan and Robeson counties.

28. An act to allow the clerk of the county court of Craven more time to make out his tax list.

29. An act to incorporate the town of Marion, in McDowell county.

30. An act to abolish jury trials in the county courts of Polk county.

31. An act enlarging the powers of Green Hill Academy, in Haywood county.

32. An act to regulate the fishing with seines in North river. [Prohibits fishing with seines from 7 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, until sunrise on Monday morning of each and every week. Penalty $100.

33. An act to extend the time of payment of the bonds due from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company to the State.—[Gives five years from 1st January, 1857,—interest to be paid semi annually.]

34. An act to incorporate the Albemarle and Suffolk Railroad Company.

35. An act to incorporate the American Exchange Mining and Smelting Company.

36. An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Stricklandsville, in Duplin county; and to incorporate the commissioners of said town.

37. An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.

38. An act extending the powers of the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company.

39. An act to incorporate the Salem Cemetery Company.

40. An act to amend an act incorporating the Quallatown and Oconalufta Turnpike Company, in Jackson county.

41. An act to incorporate the trustees of Mount Olivet Academy, in Randolph county.

42. An act to revise and consolidate the charter of the City of Raleigh. [Extends its corporate limits.]

43. An act to authorize the wardens of the poor of Rutherford county to sell and convey the lands on which the poor houses are situated.

44. An act to amend the charter of Carolina Female College, in Anson county. [Allows the trustees to hold property to the amount of $150,000.]

45. An act to incorporate York Collegiate Institute, in Alexander county.

46. An act concerning the courts of Granville county.

47. An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Graham, in Alamance county.

48. An act to incorporate the Warrenton Female Academy.

49. An act to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Clinton.

50. An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Western Carolina Male Academy, in Cabarrus county.

51. An act to incorporate the town of Albemarle, in Stanly county.

52. An act to incorporate the Garysburg and Windsor Railroad Company.

53. An act for the better government of the town of Gatesville, in Gates county.

54. An Act to restore jury trials in the County Courts of Robeson county.

55. An act to amend an act incorporating the Western N. C. Railroad Company.—[Authorizes the directors to open books of subscription for $200,000 or $300,000 in some intermediate sum, and when five per cent. on such subscriptions is paid in the State to subscribe double the amount subscribed by individuals. First section of the road to extend to Morganton. Road to be located within two miles of Newton, or a branch built to that village. Directors authorized to open books for subscription to an amount sufficient to meet one third of the expense of second section, (which second section shall extend from Morganton to a point not more than ten miles east of the western portal of the Swananoa tunnel,) and the State's subscription of two thirds not to be called for until the first section is completed and equipped. Subscriptions by counties to be made by a vote of the people, after the amount is determined on by a majority of the magistrates.]

56. An act concerning the bank of Cape Fear. [Repeals the 17th, 18th and 22d sections of the charter granted last session.—Gives authority to issue bills not less than $3. General Assembly, within five years, may increase the capital stock to $3,000,000—the State to be allowed to take as much stock in it as in the bank of the State.]

57. An Act to incorporate the town of Townsville, in Granville county.

58. An act to establish a Superior Court in Harnett county.

59. An act to incorporate the town of Burnsville, in Yancey county.

60. An act to revive the charter of the Neuse river manufacturing company and for other purposes.

61. An act to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina. [Extends the corporate existence of the bank to 1885. Increases the capital stock, from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000; the State to take a half a million, to be paid in annual instalments of $125,000, in State bonds; and individuals may, within twelve months, take $1,000,000; and whatever amount of the latter sum may remain unsubscribed at the end of twelve months, may be taken by the State, in bonds. New subscribers to have the preference over the present stockholders in taking stock. The tax is thirty cents per share, but may be increased to one dollar. Dividends may be taxed to the same extent (but no further) as interest on money loaned. Bank required to loan $200,000 to the State on sixty days notice. A certain amount of one and two dollar notes may be issued. The other provisions are similar to those in other bank charters.

62. An act to incorporate the Mountain Railroad company. [Road to extend from some point on the Western N. C. Railroad in Catawba county, to or near the town of Lenoir, in Caldwell county. No appropriation from the State.]

63. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Gas, Coal and Transportation company.

64. An act to incorporate the town of Columbus in Polk county.

65. An act to extend the charter of New Garden boarding school, and for other purposes.

66. An act to amend the charter of the town of Hillsboro'.

67. An act to amend the charter of the Indian Grave Gap turnpike road.

68. An act to incorporate the Hyde county steamboat joint stock company.

69. An act to incorporate the Male and Female academy in Greensboro'.

70. An act concerning the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal. [The company to surrender the bonds guaranteed by the State, and the State to take stock to the amount of $250,000, payable in six per cent. coupon bonds running 30 years. When $200 000 shall have been subscribed and paid by individuals, the State to pay $100,000 more.—Company authorized to increase its capital stock to a sum not exceeding $1,500,000.]

71. An act concerning a public road in Yancey and Burke counties. [Road from some point on New Road to Piedmont Springs, and by way of Cranberry Iron works to the Tennessee line.]

72. An act concerning pilots at Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlets.

73. An act concerning Greenville and French Broad Railroad. [Authorizes the company to construct the northern portion of the road, with such guage as they choose.—Directors may call for instalments of ten per cent.]

74. An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company. [Capital stock not more than $2,000,000. No aid from the State.]

75. An Act for the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. [Public Treasurer to loan the Company a sum not exceeding $400,000, and the road to set aside its profits as a sinking fund to pay the debt and interest. State to take a mortgage on the road.]

76. An Act to authorize the North Carolina Railroad Company to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $350,000, running ten years, and to bear eight per cent. interest.

77. An Act to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad Company. [Takes off certain restrictions.]

78. An Act to repeal an act to fix and settle the dividing line between Chatham and Alamance counties.

79. An Act to incorporate the trustees of the Female College of the Methodist Protestant Conference of North Carolina.

80. An Act to incorporate the trustees of Warsaw High School, in Duplin county.

81. An Act to incorporate the town of Germanton, in the counties of Stokes and Forsythe.

82. An Act to amend the charter of Pittsboro'.

83. An Act relating to the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company. [May use other materials than plank in the construction of the road from Little's Mills to Albemarle. Dividends to be made 1st of February and August.

84. An Act to exempt from taxation and to fix the rate of interest on the bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

85. An Act to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company in Montgomery county.

86. An Act to authorize certain free persons of color to reside in Northampton county for the space of eighteen months.

87. An Act to incorporate the town of Jackson.

88. An Act to incorporate the Male and Female Academy in Swansboro', N. C.

89. An Act to incorporate the Shepherd's Point Land Company.

90. An Act to alter the line between Wilkes and Caldwell counties.

91. An Act to amend the 6th section of the 120th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning wreck sales.

92. An Act to incorporate the Oak City Guards of Raleigh.

93. An Act concerning a public road in Wilkes and Caldwell counties.

94. An Act to lay off and establish a public road in the counties of Davie and Davidson, and to establish a public ferry across the Yadkin river.

95. An Act to incorporate the Currituck Hotel Company.

96. An Act to incorporate the Currituck Steamboat company.

97. An Act to amend various acts incorporating the town of Salisbury.

98. An Act to provide for the appointment of inspectors of wood and fish for the town of Wilmington.

99. An Act requiring the weighing of all cotton sold in the town of Wilmington.

100. An Act to repeal, in part, the act preventing the felling of timber in Big and Little Ivy.

101. An Act concerning fishing in Salmon creek, Bertie county.

102. An Act to amend the act incorporating the bank of Clarendon.

103. An Act to amend an act of 1852–'3 to improve a road in Ashe county.

104. An Act to alter the time of holding the county courts of Davie county.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A Resolution concerning the distribution of the Geological report. [Giving copies to clerks and reporters.]

2. A Resolution in favor of James Blevins. [Secretary of State to issue a grant to him.]

3. A Resolution in favor of J. H. DeCarteret & Son.

4. A Resolution in favor of Mrs. Martha Speers.

5. A Resolution in favor of W. R. Baird.

6. A Resolution in favor of Bedford Sherrell.

7. A Resolution in favor of John Foster.

8. A Resolution in favor of Sarah Avery.

9. A Resolution in favor of Joseph Ramsey.

10. A Resolution in favor of Quentin Busbee.

11. A Resolution in favor of Thomas Diggs.

12. Resolution in favor of Francis L. Hawks, D. D., allowing him access to the records and library of the State.

13. Resolution concerning the Cape Fear and Deep rivers.

14. Resolution for the relief of William M. Rhea, County Court Clerk of Haywood.

15. Resolution in favor of the agent appointed under the resolution of the last General Assembly, to procure documentary evidence in relation to the history of North Carolina.

16. Resolution remitting a fine imposed on William M. Daniel, Clerk of the County Court of Halifax.

17. Resolution concerning wood.

18. Resolution in favor of a Naval Depot at Beaufort, N. C.

19. Resolution in favor of Mrs. Eliza Hemphill.

20. Resolution in favor of James Morrison.

21. Resolution in favor of Elizabeth Kissam, administratrix of Samuel Kissam.

22. Resolution concerning the coupons in the Comptroller's office. [Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller to procure some suitable instrument to cancel said coupons.]

23. Resolution in favor of James Melvin, sheriff of Bladen county.

24. Resolution in favor of E. D. Davis, sheriff of Jackson county.

25. Resolution in favor of Alex. Johnson sheriff of Cumberland county.

26. Resolution giving copies of the Geological report to the Engrossing Clerks and Doorkeepers.

27. Resolution in favor of Joseph Clarke.

28. Resolution in favor of Thomas H. Willie.

29. Resolution in favor of J. M. Lovejoy.

30. Resolution in favor of P. H. Dozier.

31. Resolution concerning the Executive mansion.

32. Resolution authorizing the Literary Board to change the debt due them by the State into State bonds.

33. Resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish the Departments of the General Government with the acts of Assembly.

34. Resolution in favor of Sarah Charlton.

35. Resolution in favor of Samuel Williams & Son.

36. Resolution in favor of Henry Troutman.

37. Resolution concerning the Geological Cabinet. To be kept by the State Librarian, who is allowed therefor $50 a year.]

38. Resolution giving the principal clerks of the two Houses $125 extra.

39. Resolution concerning the statue of Washington. [Governor to contract with Mr. Hubard for the bronze statue of Washington.]

40. Resolution in favor of Lemuel Wilkerson, A. C. Murdock and Hurdle & Hurdle.

41. Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money.

42. Resolution in favor of Frank N. Roberts and R. M. Orrell.

43. Resolution requiring the Secretary of State to furnish the clerks and sheriffs with copies of the Revenue law.

44. Resolution concerning the Secretary of State. [Authorizes Mr. Page, deputy, to countersign grants in the name of his principal.

45. Resolution in favor of James Roberts.

46. Resolution requesting the assistant clerks to collect and arrange the records of their respective Houses.

47. Resolution increasing the fees of the Governor's private secretary.

48. Resolution in favor of the Doorkeepers.

49. Resolution in favor of B. H. Stammire.

50. Resolution in favor of B. Henline.

51. Resolution in favor of Jas. Blount.

52. Resolution in favor of W. Watson.

53. Resolution in favor of W. J. Savage.

Destructive Freshets.

Two Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed at Albany—Alarming Scene—Fire and Flood—The Whole Lower Part of the City Submerged—Great Destruction of Cattle—Houses and Bridges Swept Away—Many Families Driven from their Homes—Great Distress—A Public Meeting Called—The City of Troy Flooded—Traines Stopped and Business Suspended.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—A tremendous flood occurred here last night in consequence of the recent thaw, causing an immense amount of damage to property. The loss is estimated at $2,000.000.

The city during the night has been the scene of the utmost confusion, owing to the combined evils of fire and flood, a fire having broken out whilst the flood was at its height.

Laborers have been working all night in removing goods from the first to the second floors of the stores in the lower part of the city, where it was thought they would be safe, but at 11 o'clock the water began rising rapidly, and the workmen had to desist and run for safety.

The water continued rising till 4 o'clock this morning, when it reached a point three feet higher than ever before known, flooding the whole lower part of the city as high up as Green street. The lower parts of Herkimer and Hudson (parallel) streets are submerged to the first story, and Broadway is flooded from the Exchange to the Delavan house.—The stores and cellars on the west side are filled with water, and all the streets between Broadway and the river are navigable by boats. A large number of cattle have been drowned.

At three o'clock the fire bells were sounded in different parts of the city, adding to the terrors of the scene. Warren & Son's building, on Broadway, and Messrs Gilson & Dalton's planing mills, and Barrett's warehouse on the pier, all being in flames at the same time, owing to the slacking of a large quantity of lime. Owing to the height of the water it was impossible to get the engines to the fire, and therefore the firemen proceeded in boats with buckets, and succeeded in confining the flames to the buildings in which the fire originated. The glare of the conflagration upon the rushing waters of the river and the devastating flood in the city rendered the scene one not soon to be forgotten.

The steam propeller Western World, caught fire from the burning warehouse and burnt until she sunk.

It is rumored that several lives have been lost.

Twelve canal boats, three barges and two steam tugs have been sunk.

The canal warehouses on the piers are stove in, and the flood is making a breach through them.

Four hundred cattle in East Albany have been drowned; also many horses stabled in the lower part of the city.

Three wrecked houses passed down the river this morning from some point above the city. Two men were seen upon the roof of one.

The Hudson River Rilroad is submerged and the Central Railroad is in the same condition. The trains are landing their passengers on the outskirts of the city.

No trains have left here to day.

At noon the water was again rising.

A public meeting has been called for the relief of the sufferers.

The streets are in the greatest excitement.

Several alarms were sounded again at noon.

The families rescued from the flooded districts are landed from flat boats at the post-office steps.

The water is still rising as this despatch is sent off.

The lumber districts are all overflowed, and much lumber has been swept off.

The city of Troy is nearly overflowed, and the bridges in the neighborhood are in danger. One bridge from up the river floated down against the Troy bridge this morning.

The freight depot at Green Island has been burnt by slacking lime.

The trains are all suspended, and business is entirely stopped.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

Mr. Clingman on British Policy.

Our immediate Representative, Hon. T. L. Clingman, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, on the policy of the British Government in reference to the slave trade, which is pronounced the ablest exposition of the subject ever made. It is truly a great speech. As we intend to lay the whole of it before our readers next week, we will not anticipate, but will only say a treat is before them such as is rarely enjoyed.

Of this speech, the Washington Union says:

The speech of Hon. T. L. Clingman, which appears in our paper to-day, produced a profound sensation in the House when delivered, and will attract a large share of public attention when read. It is replete with thought, and abounds in sentiments that will find a hearty response in the American mind. It is emphatically an American speech, and characterized by a depth of research and a strength and conclusiveness of logic which cannot fail to make an impression. The remarks of Mr. Clingman on the coolie trade are worthy of special attention. His exposure of the sickly, hypocritical sentimentality which sheds tears over the condition of the southern slaves, whilst it sees nothing repulsive to humanity and Christianity in prosecuting the slave trade in white men, is most powerfully exposed.—We hope he will carry out his purpose of introducing a resolution condemnatory of the coolie traffic, and we hope that it will be as promptly and as generally approved as was that of Mr. Orr in condemnation of the revival of the African slave trade. Who ever reads Mr. Clingman's speech will find that there are blows to give as well as to receive in regard to the slave trade, and that the judgment of the civilized world may yet be pronounced against the white slavery of British policy with even more unanimity than against the African slave trade.

A WORD TO IDLERS.—As a bit of information of which they seem to be blissfully ignorant, we hereby inform the young men and boys who are in the habit of infesting our office, that our workmen have something else to do than listen to their silly conversation. A printing office is not a proper place to lounge and loaf, and "chaw" and smoke, and squirt tobacco juice around. They should not trouble people who work. The Editor's sanctum is always open to his friends, and he is glad to see them. But idlers will please make themselves scarce about the printing office, by day and by night, during week days as well as sunday.

☞ We would direct the attention of the reader to the new advertisements, in another part of this paper. Among other things there to be learned, it will be seen that Mr. P. H. Neilson offers his valuable property to rent. It is one of the best stands for a public house to be found in this country.

☞ The publication of the Asheville Spectator has ceased, for the present.

ACCIDENT.—The cars on the Railroad between Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., run off the track a few days since. A great many passengers were injured, among others, Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, had his arm broken and was otherwise bruised and injured.

SECESSION.—The Greenville (Tenn.) Presbyterian learns that the ordained travelling preacher, one local preacher, and ninety-nine members of the M. E. Church, residing in Jefferson county, Tenn., have gone over to the Methodist Protestant Church.

DEATH OF DR. ISAAC ANDERSON.—We learn from our Tennessee exchanges that the Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D., departed this life at Maryville, Tenn., on the 28th ult.—He was the founder and conductor of the Theological Seminary at Maryville, and a man of great learning and ability. For half a century he was a burning light in the Presbyterian Church.

SENSIBLE.—The Commissioners of the town of Decatur, Georgia, "have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors in less quantities than three gallons, before the 16th of March, and after that time in any quantity at all."

THE IGNO-RAW-MUS PARTY.—A good one is told of Mr. Fillmore, in Europe, which will do very well, though the election is over.—The best thing about it is its authenticity.—Mr. Fillmore, just previous to his return home, was at a dinner party. Another honored guest was a gouty old English lord, who, in the course of conversation, inquired of Mr. Fillmore: "Eh, sir, what is the new party in your country, so called the Igno-raw-mus party?" Mr. Fillmore, being the candidate of that party for the Presidency, maintained a dignified silence. But another American gentleman broke the solemn stillness with the remark: "Your lordship is mistaken, it is not the Ignoramus, but the Know Nothing party"—and was about to expatiate on the wonderfully high and pure objects of the party, but the old lord was satisfied and interrupted him with: "Yes, well I thought it was something of that kind."

☞ The New York Herald expresses the opinion that the election of Mr. Buchanan has destroyed both the Republican and Know Nothing parties. Quite likely—at least it is devoutly to be hoped so.

☞ The Female Academy building at Abingdon, Va., was destroyed by fire on the 16th instant. Nothing was saved from the building, and the loss was quite heavy. A fine piano, valuable philosophical apparatus, and an extensive library were consumed.

WILD BEASTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Newbern (N. C.) *Journal* states that within ten or twelve miles of Newbern, on the North side of Neuse, bears, catamounts and wild cats exist to such an extent, that it is with great difficulty hogs and sheep are reared.

A PERPETUAL GOVERNOR.—It seems that owing to the blundering of the last Legislature of Mississippi, that State has a perpetual Governor. The Natchez Free Trader says:

"In his late message to the Legislature on this subject, Governor McRae says that he is Governor for life. It seems that the botch work of the Legislature of 1854, in submitting changes to the Constitution, managed to make the term of governorship perpetual, and no one can tell when the official term of the Judges and members of the Legislature will expire. The whole affair is in mud, and for ourself we can't see who is to decide the point in question."

The New York Murder.

For a week past the New York papers have been filled with an account of the mysterious murder of Dr. Burdell. We have heretofore given no account of it, but as it is creating great excitement everywhere North, we give the annexed statement from *Porter's Spirit*, being more condensed than any article we have seen:

In another department of our paper we have given, in brief, the main details of the assassination of Dr. Harvey Burdell. By those, it appears that, while in his own house, and in his own room, he was assailed by murderers, who failing to strangle him with a cord, despatched him with a knife, and left him with his head towards the door—toward which he had evidently strained for an escape—dead, and weltering in his blood. The body was completely dressed, as if the deceased had just come in, and the fact that nothing was taken from the person, proves that the crime was not perpetrated by robbers, or for the purposes of immediate gain. What, then, was it done for? and who had any motive to put the unfortunate man to death? Who was in the house? Seven people; and from the testimony taken, it is fair to presume that among them laid the crime. These seven persons were the lady of the house, Mrs. Emma Cunningham, and two grown daughters, Helen and Augusta; a Mr. Eckel, who seems to have been the paramour of Mrs. C., a Mr. Snodgrass, a mere boy of nineteen, who seems to have been the lover of Miss Helen; the servant Hannah, and the Hon. Daniel Ullman, whom we mention last, as he merely occasionally occupied a room on the third floor, and was not properly one of the family.

Now, who is Mrs. Cunningham? A woman, to say the least, of very questionable reputation, who succeeded in ingratiating herself with Dr. Burdell, and in obtaining from him a lease of his house at a very easy rate. Soon after her domestication on his premises, however, she takes into her family a Mr. Eckel, between whom and herself at once an intimacy of an unmistakable character grows up.—Their sleeping rooms connect, and the lady never permits either of her daughters to be her night companion. The Doctor notices this state of things, and not only at once changes his demeanor towards the lady, but withdraws from her table, and takes his meals at the Metropolitan hotel. He is not only jealous of Eckel, but he is afraid of him.—Nay, he expresses his fear of both, to two or three persons, and on no pretence will he taste food or touch drink in the house. Under this state of things, he has frequent casual disputes or quarrels with Mrs. Cunningham, and among other things, accuses her of plundering his safe of valuable papers, to wit: an evidence of debt against herself, of several hundred dollars. As he is free in making this charge against her, she commences suit against him, laying her damages at $10,000, but this dispute is compromised without going into Court, and the Doctor gives her a bond, guaranteeing the house to her till the following June, and binding himself not to injure or interfere with her again. This is the state of things in the house, No. 31 Bond street, on the afternoon of Friday, the 30th of January.

At five o'clock on that afternoon, Mrs. Cunningham says she saw the Doctor go out. She spent the evening at home with her two daughters, Mr. Eckel, and Mr. Snodgrass. At half-past nine, the two daughters retired to their rooms, on the fourth floor; and Mr. Snodgrass, after going to the cellar for a pitcher of water, retired to his. At ten o'clock, Mrs. Cunningham, accompanied by Mr. Eckel, went to the kitchen, and ordered the servant Hannah to bed. Between ten and eleven,

she says, she parted from Mr. Eckel; and, a few minutes after that, went to his door, and handed him a note, which had been left for him that evening. This brings matters down till nearly eleven o'clock; and, from that time, none of the inmates of 31 Bond street were disturbed by the slightest noise. A neighbor on the opposite side of the street, however, at a quarter of 11, heard the tramp of feet, and the cry of "murder!" repeated twice, in a half-stifled voice. The noise seemed, he said, to come from Dr. Burdell's house, and he hurried to the front window, and looked over the way. But the noise had ceased, and, judging his ear to have been deceived by some street affray, he turned and went to bed.—Two other neighbors detected the smell of burning woolen at intervals through that rough and gusty night.

In the morning, at half-past eight o'clock, the body was discovered by the Doctor's office boy, who at once gave the alarm to the family. Mrs. Cunningham, on hearing the news, wept and tore her hair, but she did not go down stairs to look at the corpse. Mr. Snodgrass went for a physician, and Mr. Ullman came down stairs; but Mr. Eckel, in answer, as it would appear, to the note left for him on the night before, had gone out before breakfast, a thing which he had never done before. Presently the Coroner and officers came, took charge of the house, and made a thorough search. On the Doctor's body, in addition to the marks of the ligature, that was intended to strangle him, were fifteen deeply incised wounds, the last of which had severed the carotid artery in the neck, and in one broad gush let out his life. The blood spirted on the wall nearly six feet high, and must have drenched the murderers, for their dripping skirts tracked them wherever they went. Marks of blood were found in the adjoining closet, where the wretches had washed their hands, and from the scene of murder, the blood was traced up stairs to the fourth story, in a sort of store room for dirty clothes; from thence into a vacant room in front.—There was blood on the knob of this door, and in spots on the floor. There was here, also, a grate partially burnt out, in which there seemed to be some fragments of burned woolen, and the fire appeared to have been extinguished by pouring water on it, as the mantel piece was covered with a thick coat of ashes. The blood on this floor had been covered carefully with drops of spermaceti.—From the fourth story of the basement the dripping garments had made their way, (probably after water,) and the basement door was stained, where the assassins had either tried if it were safe, or opened it to let one or the other temporarily out.

These were the signs of the crime; and on this basis the Coroner began his investigation. In turn, Mrs. Cunningham, the servant Hannah, Mr. Eckel, and Mr. Snodgrass testified that they had heard no noise that night; and Mrs. C., after giving in her main testimony, produced a certificate of marriage, dated 28th of October, made between her and Dr. Burdell, by the Rev. Uriah Marvine. Dr. Marvine, on being called, however, did not clearly identify the body as that of the man who married Mrs. C., and the servant of Mr. M., who saw the ceremony was likewise not positive in the matter; both thought the man wore larger whiskers, and looked differently, and an impression was thus left on the public mind that Eckel had personated Dr. Burdell, and that the plan was to put him to death, at the first convenient opportunity, in order that Mrs. C., as his widow, might fall into possession of his property. This hypothesis seems to be strengthened by the fact that the Doctor took receipts from Mrs. C., subsequent to the date of making her his wife; and the presumption of Eckel's guilt and complicity with her, is also further strengthened, by the finding in his dressing case the very papers which the Doctor had accused Mrs. C. of stealing from his safe.

This is the scope and picture of the evidence, and we do not hesitate to say that every atom of it points with fearful distinctness to Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel as the perpetrators of the crime. Burdell was killed within the walls of that house, by parties who knew the road to every vacant room, and fifteen minutes before eleven was the time when the horror was performed. Mrs. C., and Eckel are proven to have been about the house till nearly or quite that time, and yet never heard the scuffle, nor the fearful cries which reached the ears of a neighbor over the way.

There is no need of stifling our thoughts any longer in this business. The whole community have agreed upon a verdict, and every mind unites to charge the horrid act upon this wretched woman and her paramour. Our judgment goes the same way; and if we had space, we could fortify that view with many little proofs, which, thus far, seem to have been overlooked. Our theory of the crime, however, is, that the the intention to take the life of Dr. Burdell had long been determined on by Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel, and that poison would have been the means, had not the Doctor wisely refused to eat or drink in the house. Finally, that Friday night was fixed upon for his despatch; that after sending the family to bed, the two murderers heard him come in, and either sprang upon him from some concealed recess in his room, or entered while he was seated reading in his chair. The first attempt was to strangle him, with the view, doubtless, of hanging up his body, as that of a suicide; but failing to despatch him in that way, in consequence of the desperate struggle which he made for life, they were obliged to attack him with the knife. The desperation of his efforts to escape, may be seen by his getting so near the door, but as he stretched his arms to reach the knob, he received the blow that let out all his life, and left them at tiberty, smoking with murder as they were, to exchange mutual glances of horror, and shudder at each other.

We say that, in common with the entire public, we believe that the stained and dripping miscreants who thus stood over the murdered body of Dr. Harvey Burdell, on that horrid Friday night, were Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham and John A. Eckel. If we are wrong may heaven forgive us for the thought!

☞ There is a negro in Memphis who is said to possess an estate worth $50,000. This negro belongs to his wife, a free colored woman, in whose name the property is held.

Between Nov. 5th and Dec. 27th last—about eight weeks' time—the circulation of the New York Herald fell off nearly 30,000 copies. Glad of it.

Letter from Col. W. H. Thomas.

RALEIGH, Feb. 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

DEAR SIR:—I have remained at this place since the adjournment, in part waiting to procure copies of the laws in which my constituents are interested. I now have to spend a few days among my relatives in Virginia, after which I shall proceed on to my home in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

Before this time I presume that you have been informed of the failure of the favorite project, the extension of our Railroads to connect with the Railroads and steamboat navigation in the Valley of the Mississippi, and heard many causes assigned for the failure, respecting which no doubt a difference of opinion will exist.

At an early period of the session you no doubt observed that there were two important Railroad interests favoring extension west.—1st. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford. 2d. The N. C. Railroad, with its connections east and west. Both desired extension west of the Alleghany range of mountains, as shown by the bills introduced. The first introduced a bill in the House of Commons which provided for the extension of theirs west, through Henderson, Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee counties to the Tennessee line at Ducktown.

A bill was introduced into the Senate, which provided for the extension of the Western North Carolina Railroad from the Catawba river west to Asheville. And another bill was introduced by me to authorize the extension to the Blue Ridge Road in the county of Macon, with the privilege of extending to Ducktown.

The Committee on Internal Improvements of the House of Commons made a favorable report on the bill to extend the Road from Wilmington to Ducktown; and the Committee on Internal Improvements of the Senate made a report in favor of taking off the restrictions of the Act of last session, and ample provision made to extend the Western N. C. Railroad from the Catawba river to Asheville—to accomplish which no additional appropriation was asked, beyond the appropriation of last session. From Asheville the Committee recommended two branch roads, one north through the French Broad Valley to the Paint Rock, to connect with the East Tennessee and Virginia road, 42 miles;—the other west from Asheville, to connect with the Blue Ridge road, 80 miles, to be extended from there to Ducktown, 65 miles.

Both projects went on smoothly until an attack was made in the House of Commons by the member from Henderson on the bill which proposed the connection of Wilmington with Ducktown. This attack, made with much zeal and ability by the member from Henderson, who represented the cost of constructing the road west at fifteen millions, led to the total defeat of that bill. In the Senate the effect of the defeat in the Commons was soon perceptible. An amendment had been put on the bill in the Senate which provided for constructing the road from Asheville to the Paint Rock, which had passed its third reading, but on motion of the Senator from Richmond was reconsidered. It will be remembered that Gen. Dockery, the Senator from Richmond's constituents were deeply interested in the bill in the House of Commons, which had been defeated by the Commoner from Henderson; and that defeat no doubt led to the course adopted in the Senate by the gentleman from Richmond. And it is highly probable if the Commoner from Henderson had not commenced the attack upon the favorite project of the Senator from Richmond, that the latter would not have made the attack on the extension to the Paint Rock. But the attack being made in the Commons, led to the attack in the Senate, which was attended with similar results—the defeat of both. After this defeat a bill was reported by the Committee on Internal Improvements of the Senate, prepared by me, which received the support of Gen. Dockery, and finally passed the Senate, but failed in the House of Commons for want of time.—Its provisions may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of your paper. Sec. 2, provided that upon condition that the Greenville and French Broad Company would surrender the Charter south of Asheville, as soon as the Company procured $50,000 to be subscribed by bona fide solvent individuals, the State to subscribe $100,000, payable in the Stock of the North Carolina Railroad, at its value, or in the Bonds of the State, to be increased, *pari passeu*, until the Road from the Paint Rock to Asheville was completed. If payment was made in the Bonds of the State, then the sum expended in building that branch was to be deducted from the four million appropriated for the Western Extension at last session.

The 3d section authorizes a survey from Asheville west to Ducktown.

The 4th section made provision for the Western N. C. Railroad Company to locate the Road beyond Asheville, if deemed practicable.

The 5th section made provision that the the East Tennessee and Virginia Road should be completed, and the link from the Paint Rock to that Road under contract, with means to finish it, before the State should be called on to make payment of the stock subscribed.

I have no doubt that this project will, if properly managed at the next session, with a branch west from Asheville, be secured, if the west unite, and the west may profit by the defeats of this session.

In conclusion, permit me to mention some little legislation on Turnpikes west of the Blue Ridge, which may be advantageously constructed in advance of the Railroad and act as feeders to it. The Western Turnpike remains under the Act of last session. Banister Turner, Esq., of Haywood county, has been appointed Superintendant by the Governor, in the place of Capt. Munday, whose time had expired and who did not desire to continue in the office. The tolls and labor are to be applied to the extent necessary to keep the road in good repair. The remnant of the bonds and lands appropriated by the Act of 1848 to the construction of the Western Turnpike, and by subsequent Acts to constructing branches to it, are to be applied as follows, under the Acts of this session:

1. Aid is to be given to the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company, to extend their road from the Tennessee line to Waynesville, to the extent subscribed by individuals.

A road is to be extended from the Western Turnpike up Jonathan's Creek, down Soco, to Quallatown. Individuals to subscribe two and the State three fifths of the stock.

The bill to gain aid to the Rich Mountain Turnpike Company, in Haywood, failed, the petition having been sent too late in the session.

Provision is made that for the Tuckasiege and Keowee Turnpike the State subscribe three fifths instead of half of the capital stock; the road to be extended from Cashier's Valley to the South Carolina line, and South Carolina has made arrangements to extend it to the Stump House Tunnel on the Blue Ridge Railroad. It is also to be extended north to the Tennessee line, from Quallatown, under another charter; and a branch is to be extended to the Blue Ridge Railroad at the mouth of Nantihala, Bridges to be constructed across the Tuckasiege and Tennessee rivers. Also a branch is to be extended up the East Prong of the Tuckasiege river, through the Toxaway Valley to the settlement in Henderson county.

Also a road from Quallatown up Wisser's Creek, with a Bridge across the Tuckasiege river, to be extended down Cowee Creek to some point on the Blue Ridge Road, with three fifths subscription on the part of the State. Also from Franklin, or some point in Tennessee Valley, to the Tuckasiege and Keowee Turnpike, or the line of Georgia, with State aid to the extent of half of the capital stock, and to complete the Tuckasiege and Nantihala Turnpike, has been authorized.—The charter of the Cheoih Turnpike has been amended. It is to be extended in one direction from Fort Montgomery to the Nantihala river, where it cuts through the mountain, thence up said river to the Bridge on the Western Turnpike; thence to be extended down Tusquittee to a point to be selected by the Company. The road is also to be extended to the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, with a Bridge across the Tennessee river at Nizahih, and a branch is to extend from some point north of Fort Montgomery to Valley river or Hanging Dog Creek, and from there be extended by Murphey, up Hiwassee, to the Georgia line—the State to subscribe three fifths and individuals two fifths of the capital stock.

Provision is made to purchase the Turnpike below Murphey to the Tennessee line, so as complete that road on the same plan.

The law making it indictable to pass bank notes under $5, has been repealed.

The charter of the Blue Ridge Railroad remains undisturbed, and it is to be hoped will remain so.

Provision has been made to take the restrictions off the charter of the last session, from Asheville to the Paint Rock, so as to make transhipment at the former instead of the latter place; but the restrictions have been retained south of Asheville, for the protection of the North Carolina Roads, which will no doubt cause their extension west of the Blue Ridge, which would be prevented if the restrictions were taken off south of Asheville.

I am not certain that I can reach home in time to attend the Courts of Cherokee and Macon counties, but will, I presume, be at the Courts of Jackson and Haywood.

W. H. THOMAS.

Remarks of David Coleman, Esq., in the Senate, February 1, 1857.

The debate being on the Rockingham Coalfields Railroad bill, Mr. Dockery having the floor, and defending his course on the bill "to amend the Charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company," Mr. Coleman said:—

Mr. Speaker, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him with a question:—*why is it* that whenever the defeat of the "Western Extension" bill is alluded to, we always find the Senator from Richmond on the floor, defending himself? Is it, that, like Macbeth when the ghost of the murdered Banquo rose before him, he must cry—"thou canst not say *I did it!* Shake not thy gory locks at *me!*" Is it *conscience* that torments the Senator?

Mr. Dockery replied at length; saying, in substance, that he was in favor of the extension through the mountains; that he would guarantee it would be completed, to the Tennessee line, in ten years; but he was not for extension faster than the liabilities and resources of the State would justify. But when the Senator from Yancy taunted him on the subject, he would remind him that he, the Senator from Yancy, was chairman of the committee, to which, after the adoption of his (Mr. Dockery's) substitute, the bill was referred to remodel it. The committee reported it back without the "mountain section."—Why did not the Senator make a minority report? And it was he, and not the Senator from Yancy, who offered, before the Senate, the amendment, which, had it been adopted, would have provided a State subscription to aid commencing work at Paint Rock, provided, that the French Broad Company should surrender its charter. He would be willing to meet the Senator from Yancy, in the Court House in Asheville, and defend himself, as he could do, before the Senator's own constituents.

Mr. Coleman said:

Mr. Speaker—I had no idea, sir, of entering into this debate. I had but just come in, and was sitting, quietly engrossing a bill, to send to the other House, without even knowing distinctly, what question was before the Senate. But when I perceived the Senator from Richmond *again* upon his feet, defending his course on the "Western Extension," and it not the question before us, I could not help inquiring, with natural solicitude, *what it was*, that made the Senator so sore, on that subject. I had no idea of provoking such a broadside, in reply to my simple question.—But it seems from the energy of the return fire, that my shot *went home!* The Senator may well feel sore, on this question. Do you remember, Mr. Speaker, when the Senator from Richmond was before the people of the mountains, as candidate for Governor, the speeches he made, in your town of Morganton, and elsewhere? Do you remember how he would say,—"Fellow-citizens! *I'll bore a hole through your Blue Ridge*"? And do you remember, sir, how, on that declaration, the shout of "the sovereigns" would go up, and how the votes came down for him, in August?

"Fellow-citizens! I'll bore a hole *through* your mountains!" Mr. Speaker, he bored *through you*, sir, for you were a candidate that summer, and your opposition to the "internal improvement candidate" for Governor killed you! And he came very near boring *through me*. But when it comes to *acts*, all he has done has been, to bore a hole *through that bill*, which makes it valueless to our mountain people. Instead of boring daylight through the mountains, he has effectually bored the "mountain section" out of that bill.

He says, sir, that he would be willing to meet me, on this question, in the Court House in Asheville. I would not advise the Senator to do anything so rash. We have heard him, *once*, in that Court House! I well remember, for I was present, the popular enthusiasm, when, standing up,—with that giant form, and that lion like voice, and that peculiar, corkscrew motion of that stalwart arm, he thundered forth—"Gentlemen! I'll bore *daylight* through your mountains!"—We thought the everlasting granite barrier of the Blue Ridge would not be "*a circumstance*" before that sturdy champion!

I remember, sir, just after this declaration of his, as I was passing out of the room, a worthy farmer friend of mine, whom I had supposed "all right," pulled me down to him, and said, "I'm going to vote for that man!" Said I—"Good Lord—why?" "Why," said he, "I'm going to vote for that old farmer;—and—Coleman! *that's* the man that's going to *bore a hole through the mountains!*" Mr Speaker! There he is, sir! *There's* the man who *was* to bore daylight through the mountains.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to see the Senator again among our people, on a similar errand. I would like to see the candidates of *both* parties. I want to see "them thar Governors," as a Western friend of mine calls them, again in the mountains, that I may call our people around, to behold those beautiful internal improvement men!

After the exhibitions here, sir, I shall tell my constituents, on *this* question,—put not your faith in parties. It is more fallacious than putting your trust in princes! I fear, sir, these gentlemen will not find us so credulous next time.

But the Senator from Richmond says, that *I* was chairman of the committee to which, after the adoption of his amendment, the bill was referred; and that the committee reported it back, substantially as amended, and I made no minority report. In the first place, sir, I was *not* chairman of that committee.

Mr. Dockery. The Senator was the first I named for the committee, and therefore chairman.

Mr. Coleman. I was the *fourth*, whom *you* named, Mr. Speaker, and therefore *not* chairman. But this question matters not. Now, sir, it was distinctly announced by the Senator from Richmond, at the time, and so understood by the Senate, that the committee was raised, only, to put the bill, as amended, into shape, not to alter its substance; and for that reason, only lawyers were placed on the committee. After the trunk and feet of the bill were cut off, we were to put together its mutilated members, and return it to the Senate, with its limbs decently composed. That duty, only, was assigned us, and that we performed. But if we had gone beyond our province, and reported it back in its original shape, it was well known, the attempt would have been idle. Nor did I offer, in committee, to bait the bill, with the far off prospect of a few hundred thousand, at Paint Rock, provided, the French Broad Company surrendered its charter; which the Senator offered, in the Senate, and I sustained, though I did not think it of much value. We did not attempt, sir, by such slight expedients, to give speciousness to what had no solidity.—After the defeat of the main question, such little details mattered little. "When a man's head is taken off by a cannon ball, it's of no consequence whether or not he has half a dozen bullet holes, more or less, through his body."

Of course, I made no minority report.—Could I have made a *majority report*, it was well understood that a *majority vote*, in this body, was ready to put it down, headed by the Honorable Senator from Richmond.

Sir, the Senator need not attempt to throw the odium of this deed on others. Well may he be sore on the subject. He *should* feel remorse on that subject. He, the last man in North Carolina, who should have done it, struck that death blow. On him, most of all living men, the responsibility rests, and I intend to hold him to it.

Mr. Dockery replied, mainly reiterating his former remarks.

Mr. Coleman. Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker. The Chair must announce, that he has suffered this debate to go on beyond the strict rules of order, but Senators must now confine themselves to the question before the Body.

Mr. Coleman. I believe I am in order, sir, but if not, it is well known to this Senate, I have a way of *making* myself in order, and yet saying all I wish, on all subjects.—But I do not rise to reply. I would be delighted *to* reply to the remarks of the Senator from Richmond. They are fine remarks to reply to. But, I am aware, the friends of this bill are anxious to have a vote, to night. I will not stand in their way, and will therefore forego the temptation, which I confess I feel, to ease *this little "rankling here,"* (tapping his fingers on his breast), by a retort. I am done, sir.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 4th January last, in the 74th year of his age, Col. JAMES LOWREY.

Col. Lowrey was born in the neighborhood of Raleigh, on the farm now owned by Gov. Manly, on the 9th May, 1783. Two years thereafter, his father, Capt. David Lowrey, removed to Wilkes county, Georgia, and in 1787, was killed in a skirmish with the Creek Indians. The mother of Col. Lowrey was subsequently married to the late George Swain, who, in the winter of 1795-96, removed with his family to Asheville. Under his guardianship Col. Lowrey grew up to manhood.

In 1804 he married, purchased the plantation on Turkey Creek, owned by his uncle John, the father of Gen Joseph Lane, the present delegate in Congress from Oregon. The following year he exchanged the Lane place, with his father-in-law, the late Wisner Siler, for the farm originally settled by the late Gen. Samuel Williams of Tennessee, on Sandy Mush. Here he resided during more than half a century; and here he died.

Col. Lowrey commanded a company of Volunteers in the brigade of militia ordered into service, under General Gray, just at the close of the late war with Great Brittain. He represented the county of Buncombe, in the General Assembly, the same year (1815) and repeatedly afterwards. He was a member of the Council of State, during Gov. Graham's administration, and a member of the General Assembly for the last time in 1852-53.

He acquitted himself well in these various public trusts, but it was in the walks of private life that his virtues and his usefulness were principally exhibited. His invariable cheerfulness, buoyancy of spirits, benevolence of disposition and kindness of manner, rendered him a favorite, with the young and the old, among all classes of the community. His house was to an unusual extent the seat of generous and unostentatious hospitality. Not merely his friends, and neighbors, but the stranger met with a cordial welcome at his fireside;—and there are few persons any where to whom way-faring men were so frequently indebted for assistance, and personal attention.

He and his youthful wife were previous to their marriage members of the Methodist Church.—Their house from the time they entered it, was the house of prayer, and the patriarch never ceased to minister at the family altar, until the night before his death.

In St. Louis, Missouri, on the 30th January, Mrs. ELIZA H. R. WILLIAMS, consort of the late Wm. Williams, Esq., formerly of this place.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slighted by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends, and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber proposes to rent his place, known as Holly Grove, Madison county, N. C., for three or five years. There is a good dwelling house, negro houses, and all necessary out buildings.—There are about 130 acres of cleared land on the place—a portion of it meadow land. This place is known to be one of the best public stands on the Turnpike Road. It is situated five miles below the Warm Springs.

Any one wishing to rent, will please call on the subscriber, or on Mr. R. M. Jones, of Asheville.

P. H. NEILSON.

Holly Grove, Feb. 19, 1857.

FALSE REPORT.

A report has been thrown into circulation, in some parts of the county *"that I had quit the practice of medicine."* I never expect to "quit," so long as I have my calls, and physical ability to discharge the duties connected with the practice. I am too fond of the practice to think of "quitting," and will attend to every call (in my power) by day or night, hot or cold, wet or dry. I am not to be "run off the track" by false reports. Office at Eagle Hotel. J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

Personal Explanation.

DETERMINED to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish it distinctly understood that persons wanting anything in the line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, books, stationary, or confectionaries, can always find what they want at the Brick corner, opposite the court-house; where they will always find, their's to serve. ASTON.

NOTICE.

THE next session of the subscriber's SCHOOL will begin on the 2d February, proximo.

STEPHEN LEE.

January 15, 1857.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the HOUSE AND LOT situated on main street, west end of Asheville, for many years occupied by the late Israel Baird. The House contains 13 rooms, and all necessary out-buildings, and is well adapted for a boarding house or private residence. Further information can be had by addressing the subscriber at this place, or calling on the Editor of the Asheville News. D. REYNOLDS.

Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins.

Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant, Sarah P. Collens, to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING;

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just recived, at ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Wilie Gaither
vs.
P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL, for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not. E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.

Feb. 5, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker,
vs.
Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non-residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C,*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

The Dreadful Prayer Meeting.

Some prayer meetings are spoken of as animated, interesting, affecting, &c.; but the one now in question must have some stronger appellation. It has not yet been held, yet we have the best authority concerning what its character will be. It may be some time before it takes place, but it will certainly occur and every one of my readers is personally interested in having some acquaintance with it before hand. The account left of it may be found in the 6th chapter of Revelation:—"And they said to the mountains and rocks fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb."

This is the prayer that will be offered.

And there will be a great multitude at that prayer meeting. Many prayer meetings are thin—very thin—few are present. Not so the one before us. All that have ever treated the Lamb of God unworthily, and persisted in it, will be present. Millions have done it. Millions more probably will do it. They will all be at the meeting.

Distinguished persons will be present.—Those who ride on the high places of the earth usually have little or nothing to do with prayer meetings. They are above such things—they leave such meetings for the less elevated, for the poor, the unlearned, the low in life. But they will come to this meeting.—We have express mention of this; "And the great men, and the rich men, and the mighty men, said, Fall on us," &c. They may never have been in a meeting where there was prayer before. But they cannot stay away from this. There will be *great emotion* in that prayer meeting. It will not be dull, and drowsy, and formal. There will be feeling, the deepest feeling. Men must have the most terrible emotions, when they are led to ask the rocks and the mountains to fall upon them. How dreadful must be the sight of him that sitteth upon the throne, and the Lamb when the fear of them inspires such a prayer as this!

They will *all* pray. Some prayer meetings have but two or three, a few at most, that take any part in them. The mass often take little or no decided interest in the object of the meeting. Not so of this meeting. The record runs, that not only the great men above mentioned shall pray, but, "*every* bondman, and *every* freeman." And then the nature of the object before them decides that *all* will pray, viz: God on his throne of judgement and the Lamb in his wrath! The whole assembly being inspired with the same terrible emotion or dread, will be constrained to offer the same prayer.

And *what a prayer!* It is not addressed to God or to the Lamb. They never received any spiritual homage from the multitude present at this meeting. They so ill treated the blessed God, and carried it to such desperate length, that they now despair, as they well may, of any mercy. Hence the dreadful prayer before us. They would have anything but an interview with God: "Hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne." They begged to be crushed beneath the mountains, rather than meet the frowning face of God! They chose that the rock should fall on them and grind them to powder, rather than encounter the wrath of the Lamb! To what desperate misery must men be driven, when they can offer so terrible an imprecation upon themselves!

The attendants upon this meeting all from this world: 'the king of the *earth*;' &c. We have divine assurance that all who presist in treating Christ unworthily are on their way to this meeting. The multitudes who are now doing this, think little of this matter, yet every day spent in sin is hastening them toward it. Most of them have little to do with prayer meetings in this world, and none of them have anything to do with the spiritual service of God. They refrain from prayer now, but they will pray at this meeting.—God's character and claims had few thoughts here, but there will be no want of emotion in view of them there.

Reader, are you on your way to this meeting? You hope not. But it is your *manner of life*, and not your *hope*, that determines this. If you have little or nothing to do with prayer in this world—if no domestic or secret altar is fragrant with the incense of your applications—if you are now averse to drawing nigh to God, you are certainly on your way to this meeting. If you do not pray here you assuredly will there.

Be persuaded to avoid that meeting.—There will be enough there without you.—Let the blessed duty of prayer be your joy here, from day to day. Watch unto it.—Persevere in it. In faith and humility carry it on. Let nothing but death stop you. Then while others pray for rocks and mountains to hide them from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, you will sing, "Worthy is the Lamb that hath redeemed me unto God, by his blood."—*New York Observer.*

Go it While you're Young.

This appears to be the motto of the youth of the present age. Yes, go it while you're young, no matter if you violate every law of nature, no matter if you palsy the nerves of youth, no matter if you weaken the mind which God has given you, no matter if you peril your immortal soul. Go it while you're young. Life is short at the best, and a few years more or less makes no difference. Go it, and show your recklessness of life, by laughing to scorn all the laws which should regulate your existence. Go it, peril your soul and scoff at the goodness of God, by showing that you entertain no fear of caloric, or, in the language of a drunken boy whom we met in the streets a few nights ago, "Hurrah for h—l, who's afraid of fire."

Yes, go it while you're young—smoke your cigar, chew your tobacco, drink your whisky, spend your nights in revelry and licentiousness, and be a man. Yes, by all means, go it—laugh at the old fogies who tender you advice—tell your father he is not fast enough for this progressive age and when your mother remonstrates with you upon late hours, inform the old lady that in your opinion women are weak minded; and know very little of what is proper for a man.

Yes, by all means "Go it, while you're young," for rest assured that "when you get old you can't." Plant the seeds of dissipation in the garden of your heart, and if the devil don't reap the fruits of your husbandry, we are not a true prophet, that's all. Go it while you're young.—*Mobile Register.*

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"Little Charlie."

We see him in that world of light,
A blessed child he stands;
Arrayed in robes of spotless white,
Amid the angelic bands.

A harp of gold is in his hand—
Sweetly he strikes the strings:
"Worthy the Lamb that once was slain,"
Is now the song he sings.

A crown of gold his head adorns,
A heavenly smile he wears;
For sickness in that world's unknown—
Sorrow has no entrance there.

Could spirits speak that we might hear,
"Sweet Charlie" sure would say:
"Weep not for me, my parents dear,
But dry your tears away."

If he could speak, his words would fall
Upon the listening ear:
"Oh, Mother, dear, weep not at all,
Nor mourn that I am here,—

For safe in Jesus' loving arms,
And folded to his breast,
No grief can come, no fear alarm,
Sure is my heavenly rest.

I never can return to thee,
But Father, Mother, dear,
There's room enough in Heaven, I see—
Seek, then, your portion here.

Room in my Saviour's loving heart
For all who come to him;
To such he never says, depart,
But kindly welcomes in.

Lift then to Heaven your tearful eye—
My spirit bids you come,
In songs and praises sweet and high,
I'll shout you welcome home—

To these bright realms of endless bliss,
To heaven my happy home;
Where I will see you face to face,
Then Father, Mother, Sister, Brothers,
COME!"

Asheville, N. C.

A Short Sermon for Young Men.

TEXT: *Owe no man anything.*

Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence and famine. Shun it as you would the devil. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes, break stones, peddle tinware, do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. As you value good digestion, and healthy appetite, a placid temper, smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams, and happy waking, keep out of debt.

There is but little hope for a young man, who can recklessly wear the chain of debt and speak with an air of humorous pity of his creditors, as did that brazen youth who, on being asked how it was that he could sleep of nights, involved as he was, replied that he could sleep well enough himself, but couldn't imagine how his creditors could contrive to do it. He who will incur debts, which he knows he can never pay, or neglects obligations which he has the means to meet, is but a thief in another form. Men live by their goods, and he, who takes without paying, steals more than their value, for he has also the time and patience of the owner. He has to a degree destroyed honest credit, and injured some poor customer, more deserving indulgent aid than himself. Debt is the hardest of all task masters, the cruelist of all oppressors. It is a mill stone about the neck; an incubus on the heart; it spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of man's being. It eclipses the sun, it blots out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody. It furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles; it plucks out its light; it drags all nobleness and kindness out of the port and bearing of a man. It takes the soul out of his laugh, and all stateliness and freedom from his walk.—Come not under his accursed dominion. Pass by it, as you would by a leper, or one smitten by the plague.

Touch it not. Taste not of its fruits, for it shall turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips. Finally, I say to each and all, but especially to you, young men, keep out of debt.

Lorenzo Dow once preached at Charleston, S. C., and in the course of one of his sermons, attacked with some severity the character of a citizen, who lately died, and whose death, he alleged, was in consequence of his vices. For this he was, by the relatives of the deceased, prosecuted and found guilty by the jury. The court sentenced him to pay a small fine, and endure a short imprisonment. The Governor of the State, however, pardoned him and paid the fine himself. The next Sunday, Lorenzo preached to a crowded audience, commencing as follow: "There was we learn from the New Testament, a certain rich man who lived, *I think*, at Jerusalem, and his name was Dives. He was clad in robes of purple and linen, and fared sumptuously every day. That is, he lived high, or what might be called *dissipated*. Now there was also, *I think*, in Jerusalem, a certain beggar name Lazarus, who asked to be fed only with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. He lay down at the gate of his palace, but the rich man would not hear him, and set the dogs on him. So this poor beggar died and then his sorrows ended, he was carried by angels to Abraham's bosom. Yes, Lazarus went up aloft, his spirit soaring up to heaven, where all good men will go when they die. But, my brethren, you will ask, what became of Dives, the rich man? Why, my friends, he died also, and I don't know but he died—drunk. I will not, however, say so positively, for I don't know but he has some *relations among those who now hear me*, and I may be prosecuted for *defamation of character*."

A PUZZLE.—A wagoner on being asked what he had in his wagon, replied:

Three fourths of a cross and a circle complete,
An upright where two semi-circles do meet;
A rectangle triangle standing on feet;
Two semi-circles, and a circle complete.

Three fourths of a cross is a T. A circle complete is an O. An upright where two semi-circles meet is a B. A triangle standing on its feet is an A. Two semi circles are CC, and a circle is O. TOBACCO is what was in the wagon.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th. the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c.. &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN,** Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

WM. BEAL,
Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics, &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.
November 13, 1856.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE,* in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgies aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILL E, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularl hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57 1y

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.
April 3, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.
August 7, 1856.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES." To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)

DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.
Feb. 5, 1857 4t

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

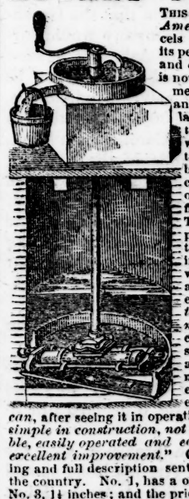
The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.
Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautifu

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills: Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with *great care for,* and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.
August 14, 1856

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER
Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.
june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at
Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf